In the Specification:

Page 5, paragraphs 2-7, as amended:

--Figures 4A and 4B are ~~is a~~ schematic, plan views of a typical ~~a~~ wind turbine blade fitted with lift modifying devices commonly used on wind turbines.

Figures 5A and 5B are ~~is a~~ schematic, plan views of a wind turbine blade fitted with serrated trailing edge as known applied for noise reduction purposes;

A1

Figure 6 is a schematic, plan view of a wind turbine blade fitted with serrated trailing edge for efficiency improvement purposes in accordance with the present invention;

Figures 7A, 7B and 7C are ~~is an~~ enlargements of Figure 6, showing some preferred dimensions of one type of serrated panel;

Figures 8A, 8B and 8C are ~~is a~~ schematic, cross-sectional views of the mounting of a preferred embodiment of the serrated panel on a wind turbine blade;

Figures 9A and 9B are ~~is another~~ schematic, cross-sectional views of the mounting of another preferred embodiment of the serrated panel on a wind turbine blade.--

Page 7, first three paragraphs, as amended:

A2

--Figure 3 shows a schematic, cross-sectional view of a wind turbine blade 1 fitted with lift modifying devices commonly used on wind turbines. These devices comprise a stall strip 11, a vortex generator 12, and a Gurney flap 13. In most cases all of these types of lift modifying devices are not used simultaneously

on any given section of the blade, but may be used on different sections.

Figures 4A and 4B are ~~is a~~ schematic, plan views of a typical ~~a~~ wind turbine blade fitted with lift modifying devices commonly used on wind turbines. Typical spanwise locations of stall strips 11, vortex generators 12 and Gurney flaps 13 are shown.

A2 cont

Figures 5A and 5B are ~~is a~~ schematic, plan views of a wind turbine blade fitted with serrated trailing edge as known applied for noise reduction purposes. The serrations 14 are triangular in shape, of hexagonal cross-section and having a fairly sharp vertex angle, typically less than 30 degrees. The serrated part of the trailing edge is limited to the outboard part of the blade near the tip, having a length of typically 10-20 percent of the span.--

Page 8, first full paragraph to page 9, first paragraph, as amended:

A3

--Figures 7A, 7B and 7C shows~~s~~ a serration panel with some preferred dimensions of the serrations suitable for use on wind turbine blades of 20-50 m length. The serration panel 16 can be manufactured from a 1000 x 110 mm polycarbonate sheet. A serration tooth 17 can be an equilateral triangle with a height of 50 mm. The cross-section can be rectangular, with a thickness of 2 mm, and the panel can be bent along the long axis, the bend 18 having an angle of 15 degrees.

Figures 8A, 8B and 8C are ~~is a~~ schematic, cross-sectional views of the mounting of various preferred embodiments of the serrated panel on a wind turbine blade. A linear version of the panel 19 may be mounted on the pressure side 6 of the blade, projecting behind the trailing edge 3. A bent version of the panel 20 may also be mounted on the pressure side 6 of the blade, projecting behind the trailing edge 3, or a version 21 may be mounted on the suction side 5. The panel is manufactured in a material and thickness sufficient to ensure that the angle of the serrated part is generally unchanged irrespective of the speed and angle of the air flow at the trailing edge of the blade.

A3 cont

Figures 9A and 9B are ~~is a~~ schematic, cross-sectional views of the mounting of another preferred embodiment of the serrated panel on a wind turbine blade. The panel 22 is mounted on the pressure side 6 of the blade and is bent along its axis. The panel is manufactured in a material and thickness sufficient to ensure that the angle of the serrated part changes in response to the speed and angle of the air flow at the trailing edge of the blade. At a fairly low ambient wind speed giving a resulting wind speed vector 23 with a shallow angle to the chord 7 the shape of the panel is close to the shape when unloaded. At a higher ambient wind speed the resulting wind speed vector 24 has a larger angle to the chord 7, and the panel flexes to a new position 25 or to any other position within a range defined by the combination of the stiffness characteristics of the serrated panel and the range of aerodynamic forces in the operating wind

speed range of the wind turbine. This means that by proper tuning of the stiffness characteristics of the serrated panel the aerodynamic properties of the serrated trailing edge may be automatically and instantaneously adjusted to the actual wind conditions in a manner that is particularly beneficial to the improvement of the efficiency of the wind turbine rotor.--